

request from the Clerical and Social Democratic parties, permitted General Treasurer and Herr Gessler to retain the portfolios they held in the Fehrenbach cabinet. It is understood, however, that Herr Gessler will act as Minister of Defense only temporarily, his resignation in that office being due to his knowledge of the Silesian situation.

In his speech in the Reichstag Dr. Wirth said:

"Our task in this grave hour is to reach the decision of the Reichstag with regard to the ultimatum of the Allied governments. In the protracted negotiations you have formed an opinion on the contents and significance of the ultimatum. In view of the termination of the time limit, I must ask you to express your opinion by an immediate decision. There is no possibility for us other than acceptance or rejection. The victors have so decided."

Refusal Held Disastrous

"Acceptance means that we declare our readiness to bear in voluntary labor the heavy financial burdens demanded year by year. Refusal would, however, mean surrendering the basis of our entire industrial activities, and as a consequence, dismemberment of our economic body, already so greatly weakened, and the shattering of our entire industrial life. But the effects might be even more terrible for our political existence and our realm."

For these reasons the government accepts the ultimatum. We know that acceptance, by reason of the place Germany will occupy in the economy of the world, will entail the gravest consequences. But the responsibility for this falls on the Allies."

"But there is one point concerning which there must be no obscurity. It would be useless to say 'yes' without the resolution to do our utmost to meet the obligations imposed upon us. By acceptance we believe we will remove the imminent threats of occupation of the Ruhr. The fear often expressed that occupation will take place in any case, whether we sign or not, is not supported by any passage in the ultimatum."

Seen Hope in Silesia

"There is no need for me to show why, in taking the decision we sought to turn our eyes to Upper Silesia. In that respect we have firm confidence in the results of the plebiscite."

The Allied governments will not tolerate an attempt by the Poles to create an accomplished fact. In no circumstances shall a Polish dictator tread under foot the few rights which peace treaty gives us."

"The treaty, which casts a heavy burden upon us, entails for the Allied governments sacred duties, as the British Premier himself expressly acknowledged recently."

"Ladies and gentlemen, the new government, after reflection, advises you in all confidence to accept the ultimatum."

The Allied ultimatum required a definite reply, based on "yes" or "no." No conditional reply would be entertained.

The Ministry received the votes of the Majority Socialists, Clericals, Independent Socialists and a few scattering Democratic votes. The Nationalists, German People's Party, Communists and Bavarian People's Party, which nominally votes with the Wirth Clericals, opposed acceptance.

Debate of Three Hours

The debate on the issue of accepting or rejecting the ultimatum consumed three hours; the representatives of eight parties and groups took part. The discussion was uneventful and frequently monotonous, and there were no demonstrations. The new Cabinet, the Deputies and the crowds which jammed the galleries lost no time in seeking the exit at the conclusion of the session, and the huge building, which for fifteen hours a day was the scene of unusual political activities during the crisis and the birth of the new Cabinet, was soon darkened and locked up.

While the session was in progress the space behind the government bench, which is usually more than occupied on important occasions, was strikingly deserted. Not one of the retiring ministers was in evidence, the only novelty being the reappearance of Majority Socialists in the ministerial chairs. President Loeb immediately gave the new Chancellor the right of way.

New Berlin Chancellor Trained as Financier

Served in Reichstag and Cabinet; Held Portfolio of Treasurer and Later of Finance

Dr. Julius Wirth, the Centrist leader who has assumed the dual role of Chancellor and Foreign Minister in the new German cabinet, is primarily a financier. His training in the Baden state administration, as well as in the Reichstag, where he has been a member for half a dozen years, and in the national government, has fitted him particularly for the task of devising means for Germany to meet the Allied reparations demands.

Dr. Wirth has been closely associated

House Holds Allies Lax In Enforcing Treaty

CHERBOURG, France, May 10.—Colonel Edward M. House, on landing from the Aquitania here this morning, expressed regret that the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles had not been more rigorously enforced by the Allies. Colonel House is on his way to Paris, where he will see former Premier Clemenceau and André Tardieu.

ated with the German government for the last year. In the cabinet formed by Hermann Mueller in March a year ago he undertook the portfolio of Minister of the Treasury, and at that time pronounced numerous plans for raising Germany from the economic pitfall into which she had fallen and enabling her to meet her obligations. Subsequently, when Konstantin Fehrenbach became Chancellor, Dr. Wirth became Minister of Finance, and he occupied that place up to the resignation of the Fehrenbach cabinet a week ago.

Dr. Wirth was born in Freiburg, December 15, 1848, and therefore is seventy-five years old. He was educated in the gymnasium and the university in his home city, passed the state bar examinations in 1872 and during the years 1874-75 he acquired his first acquaintance with the law. He was then Baden Minister of Interior. Subsequently he became a district court judge at Waldshut, then at Schoenau and later at Bretten. His legal experience had fitted him for the post of director of forests and domain for the state of Baden, and in this connection began his economic studies. He soon became privy councillor of finances and in this capacity he continued from 1899 until 1914. He also assumed the direction of the Baden state administrative council in 1902, and in addition to his Reichstag duties during the war he was Minister of Finance in the Baden state cabinet.

Many other members of the Wirth ministry are well known in German government circles. Vice-Chancellor Bauer was himself a Chancellor a year ago, heading the ministry that was overthrown in March, 1920. Dr. Schiffer, Minister of Justice, is a Democrat who also has seen service in previous ministries. Minister of Labor Schmidt was Minister of Economics in the Mueller Cabinet that succeeded Bauer's government last March. Food Controller Heines held the same office in the Mueller Cabinet. Before the war he was head of the department of plant diseases at the International Agricultural Institute at Rome. In 1906 he represented the German government on agricultural missions in South America. Minister of Defense Gessler was another member of the Mueller Cabinet. He is a Bavarian Democrat.

Records of Other Ministers

Minister of Interior Gradener (or Gradauer) is a Socialist member of the Reichstag and former minister-president of Saxony. Minister of Posts Gleiberts has been identified with two cabinets since the overthrow of the Kaiser.

General Groener, Minister of Transportation, has long been a conspicuous figure during the war as the champion of the junkers and the mouthpiece of the Hohenzollern dynasty, and later, after the imperialists had thrown him over, as a popularly accepted expert on railroad organization and the mobilization of supplies. When the declining fortunes of war led Ludendorff to resign in October, 1918, just as the German military machine was collapsing, his place was filled by General Groener. His service as head of the war office in 1918 and as Minister of Munitions in 1917, fitted him for this task, in the eyes of the Kaiser. But when Groener failed as "the organizer of victory" he was deserted and ridiculed by the junkers.

Minister of Economics Braun was Under Secretary of State in the Scheidemann cabinet that was formed after the revolution. He directed the surrender to the Allies of the German mercantile fleet and of securities.

U. S. Entry Into Council Opposed by La Follette

Resolution Declaring Against Participation in Allied Affairs Introduced in Senate

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Clear indication that the participation by the United States in the Supreme Council of the Allies, the Reparations Commission and the Conference of Ambassadors will soon call forth debate in the Senate was given to-day when Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution opposing such participation. The resolution expresses it as the sense of the Senate that it is contrary to American ideals and traditions for the government of the United States to participate in any foreign council the purpose of which is to deny freedom

Finns' Claim to Aland Islands Upheld by League Commission

GENEVA, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—The Aland Islands Commission, of which Abram I. Elkus, of New York, is a member, has submitted its report to the League of Nations here, recommending that the islands remain under Finnish sovereignty, with guarantees for the safeguarding of the Swedish population.

The commission, whose report was unanimous, holds that the islands are too small for independence and rejects the idea of awarding the islands to Sweden, for several reasons. The guarantees specified by the commission, the report says, would be accepted by Finland and may be made through amending the autonomy laws voted in favor of the islands by the Finnish Diet on May 7, 1920.

The guarantees for the benefit of the large Swedish population of the islands include preservation of the Swedish language by its compulsory use in schools; the right of preemption of property in case foreigners offer to buy, thus preventing non-residents of the islands from acquiring too great a proportion of the property; the right to vote to be granted to those who are not natives only after a five-years' residence, and the right of Alanders to present a list of three names from which Finland may select a Governor General.

The commission's reasons for rejecting the idea of Swedish sovereignty include the fact that the Aland Islands have been part of Finland for more than a hundred years and also because on the Finnish mainland there is a Swedish population said to number 350,000.

The commission is composed of Abram I. Elkus, for the United States; Aaron Beyens, Belgium, and Dr. Felix Calonder, Switzerland. The report will be presented to the League Council, which meets in Geneva in June. The Council may accept or reject the report.

and self-government to subject nations, such as Ireland and India. When the commission met this afternoon Mr. Boyden resumed his seat.

This action followed the resumption yesterday by Hugh C. Wallace, the American Ambassador, of his former seat with the Council of Ambassadors.

Taking cognizance of German reports that French troops had occupied various localities within the tow of Muelheim, on the Ruhr River, semi-official French sources to-day explained that any such move did not indicate that an advance into the Ruhr had been begun.

"No advance of troops has as yet taken place in the Ruhr," the semi-official statement read. "The units ready for action have been reinforced, this being true of those of the troops who were in Muelheim."

Workmen in Essen Urge Resistance to Entente

ESSEN, May 10.—The United Workmen's Union has placarded the walls, urging all workers to "resist the demands of the lying agents of the Entente capitalists."

The union "accuses the Allied promises to bring the miners better and cheaper food and wine," but says that all workmen in the Ruhr are ready to help rebuild the devastated region.

Posters also appeal to all native born Upper Silesians to join the Silesian police being organized at Hagen "to save Upper Silesia."

The Dresden Bank has been removing in the last few days some of their documents and books to Berlin. The Municipal Council, upon the return of the Mayor, Dr. Luther, from Berlin, has decided not to remove the city archives, as they are of no interest to the Allies.

CAUPHE

When Sir Henry Blount visited Turkey in 1634, he found the natives enjoying a drink called "cauphe."

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Boyden Resumes Seat On Reparations Body

Paris Announces It Has Reinforced Outposts, but Denies Advance Into Ruhr

PARIS, May 10.—Roland W. Boyden, who formerly sat with the Allied Reparations Commission, and was instructed from Washington yesterday

Poles Planning A Republic in Upper Silesia

(Continued from page one)

lications that may lead to war between Poland and Germany and difficulties among the Allies.

French Soldiers Insulted

At Oppeln, where the Allied plebiscite commission has its headquarters, French soldiers have been repeatedly insulted by citizens of German sympathies. French officials deny the statement circulated from Beuthen that the French connived in starting the Polish invasion of Upper Silesia and remained inactive in suppressing it. It may be said, however, that French sympathies are decidedly with the Poles. Although French officials concede that Koranyi, the rebel leader, and his insurgent Polish followers are technically wrong in trying to forestall the decision of the inter-Allied Commission, they do not conceal their satisfaction at the strong popular showing of Polish sentiment in the disputed area, which supports the argument that it ought to be attributed to Poland.

The semi-official Temps says to-night: "It is to be expected that the new German government will or already has tried to ascertain whether certain of the Allied governments will later aid Germany in keeping the industrial region of Upper Silesia."

What French officials fear is that the whole question will be made the subject of another conference of Allied premiers in which there would be a possibility of discord arising between Lloyd George and British governments. French officials have never looked with particular favor on Polish ambitions and is believed to be far from accepting the French point of view.

Leaders Called to Fix Japan's Far East Policy

TOKIO, May 10 (By The Associated Press).—The public is attaching great importance to a conference which Premier Hara has announced to begin May 15 in Tokio. It will be attended by the highest military and civil authorities in Siberia, Manchuria, Korea, Shantung and Kwantung. Yukiichi Obata, the Minister to Peking, will be present.

The object of the gathering is believed to be the discussing and fixing of Japan's policies in the Far East. The press expresses the belief that the conference will formulate Japan's attitude with regard to Shantung and Siberia and discuss the possible withdrawal of the armies in those regions.

The Azhiki is of the opinion that Japan will evacuate Siberia, with the exception of Saghalin and Nikolievsk, provided the Chita government, known as the Far Eastern Republic, accepts some of Japan's demands.

Treaty Is Significant

French officials also attach a good deal of significance to the signing of a commercial treaty between Russia and Germany. The Germans, after prolonged conversations in Berlin with representatives of the Soviet administration, suddenly concluded the treaty in a great hurry. They have accredited Auguste Muller, former Secretary of State, to Moscow. He is on most intimate terms with the leaders of German industry, who look hopefully toward Russia as holding out great possibilities for Germany's trade future.

With Upper Silesia lost to Poland, the French point out that Poland's two ancient enemies would be leagued against her and would certainly throttle her economic life eventually. The French realize the collapse of Poland means the collapse of Polish diplomacy and influence in Central Europe. That is the reason French officials regard

Europe Figures Little In Cabinet Discussion

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Domestic problems were the chief topics of discussion at to-day's Cabinet meeting. The foreign situation was touched upon briefly, but no development in the situation was presented by the Secretary of State.

Prior to the Cabinet meeting Senator McCormick, of Illinois, conferred with the President in regard to the proposed budget plan. A difference of opinion exists in the Senate and House concerning who shall be the budget commissioner. The President and most members of the Senate feel that the department of the budget should be placed in the Treasury Department, but that the chief should be responsible directly to the President. Members of the House feel that the Secretary of the Treasury should be in command of the budget scheme. Nothing definite was determined upon.

First Rail Growth Since War

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—The first railroad construction work since the war was announced to-day by Union Pacific when a contract was let to the Utah Construction Company for the building of forty-two miles of track on the North Platte Valley line. The work begins immediately.



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